

AGENTS.

S. E. DODDGE, (Successor to W. S. Symmes), North-West Corner of Olive and Main Streets, St. Louis, is our Agent in that City, for soliciting Subscriptions and Advertisements, and making collections for the Chief.

J. J. RILEY, Esq., Post Master, Oregon, Mo. J. T. MILLER, West Alexandria, Preble Co., O.

Brown County.

Perhaps there is no County in Kansas that contains so large an amount of productive and beautiful land throughout, as our neighboring County of Brown, on the West. As you enter this County, the prairie becomes magnificent, and continues so through the entire county, growing, if possible, more beautiful, as you go West. The land is less broken than that nearer the river, and is interspersed with streams, springs, and groves of timber, together with quantities of stone and coal. Perhaps every inch of land in the County is arable; and the only pity is, that a great portion of it is not open to settlement—the Kickapoo Reserve running up in the centre, occupying one-third at least, of the County, and embracing some of the best land. It is to be hoped that the Indian title will shortly be extinguished, when the whole County will be settled up with great rapidity, as a great part of it is now being settled.

Brown County is undoubtedly destined to become one of the first Counties in the State, in population, wealth and intelligence. The settlers are now daily pouring in by scores. Our streets are daily filled with trains of their wagons, which come to our mills for lumber, and to our stores for goods. The best part of it is, they will nearly every one become permanent settlers—they are preparing to stay and cultivate their land, and not leave as soon as they succeed in pre-empting their land, as has been too much the case in Kansas, which will prove a curse to the prosperity of the Territory.

The character of the settlers of Brown County is of the first order of respectability and intelligence. On Walnut Creek, there is now being rapidly colonized an extensive settlement of emigrants from Maine. However much the Yankees may be abused, and however fanatical they may sometimes appear, it were a pity that more such settlements as this one on Walnut Creek, could not be established in Kansas. They are intelligent, peaceful, and industrious, and their only aim seems to be, to secure themselves homes, and cultivate their farms. They no doubt have their own peculiar notions, and will uphold them with zeal; but as long as they are not interrupted, they will molest no one.

There are already quite a number of towns laid off in Brown County, some of which will make fine places, and some of which will never amount to anything, from the fact that they have been laid out without any regard to location or natural advantages. Among the towns, we may mention Claytonville, Padonia, Hamlin, Mt. Roy, Hiawatha, Plymouth, Lane City, Denolia, Beecher, and some others, which have now escaped our mind. Without wishing to disparage the prospects of any of these towns, we may mention several which, to our thinking, will make towns of importance. Padonia is one of these. Possessing a good location, being advantageously situated with reference to the neighboring country, and having energetic proprietors, it will yet make a place. Claytonville has the advantage of being the temporary County seat; and Mt. Roy, that of having extensive coal banks on its site. But the principal town in the County will be Hamlin. It is situated in the best part of the County, possesses numerous natural advantages; and, what is better than all, it is in the hands of men who have the energy to push it ahead. It is surrounded by the richest settlement in the County, and people are rapidly coming in. Many of them have extensive means at their command, and are such men as are required to make a new country prosper. The settlers about this place are nearly all from Maine, and have named the town after the distinguished Governor of that State. However, there is no town, as yet, in Brown County, that might be called such. But they will begin to show themselves shortly.

Upon the whole, we know of no County in Kansas, whose prospects, in every particular, are more flattering than those of Brown.

We learn that two young bloods of Doniphan are to fight a duel, on next Saturday, the 15th, and that they have selected Rush Island, just below this place, for the sanguinary conflict. We hope they won't scare each other too badly—we don't suppose there is much danger of their shooting each other. If their report should turn out to be a hoax, we trust the Leavenworth Herald will touch us lightly for it.

Every white man will rejoice to learn that the new Constitution of Iowa, which contained a clause allowing negroes to vote, and was objectionable generally, has probably been defeated by the people. There is a large majority against it, in Western Iowa; and unless the more populous Eastern Counties give heavy majorities for it, it is "done for."

KANSAS CHIEF.—We have received two or three numbers of a newspaper bearing this title, published at White Cloud on the Missouri River. It is a sheet of a respectable size, and presents a very good appearance; but whilst we commend it for its size and mechanical execution, we cannot for the spirit of non-committalism pervading its columns. From a perusal of it we have found it difficult to decide whether the sympathies of its editor are with the Free State or Pro-Slavery party. We hope to see it assume a more definite position in regard to Kansas politics, as we think it has the elements of an influential journal, and should not fritter away its influence by a lukewarm course.—*Quindaro Chindowan.*

It was our desire, at the start, to pursue such a course, that no one could decide what our politics was—that is, we wanted to have nothing at all to do with politics. But we found ourselves, on several occasions, indulging in it, in a small degree; and we perceive that, even the Chindowan, and a number of other papers which, like it, could not decide as to where our sympathies lay, have nevertheless managed to make a pretty good guess at it. Personally, when it comes to a proper test, the editor of the Chindowan will find us as firm in the cause as he himself is; but we find that we are rather a queer sort of a Free State man—one who does not come up to the standard established by those who consider themselves the especial guardians of the freedom of Kansas. We can have dealings and associate with slaveholders, and treat them as gentlemen, so long as they conduct themselves as such—and we have found very many of that kind—many more than we were led, while in the East, for a few years past, to believe really existed. And, what is still more strange, we believe that Free State men can commit some very foolish acts—to say nothing of wrong. We believe, among other things, that the election, on the 3d inst., was an utterly useless piece of business; that the Free State Government is an unwarranted and inconsistent institution; and that a person may get to Heaven without the Topeka Constitution in his pocket. While we have our hand in, we wish to propound a few inquiries, and make sundry observations.

In the first place—of what possible use was the late election? Do you reply—it was to ascertain the strength of the Free State party, and to fill the vacancies in some of the State offices? What was the object of a certain part of the late census taking, if not to ascertain the strength of the Free State party? And in that way, it could be ascertained effectually; as every man in the Territory was visited, his name registered, and his politics noted. By this, not only the Free State strength was ascertained, but it was found out precisely how it stands compared to the strength of the Pro-Slavery party. On the other hand, there were no doubt thousands of Free State men who did not vote, and consequently, the election will give an erroneous idea of the extent of the strength of the party.

We next arrive at the plea for filling the vacancies in the State offices. And why should they be filled? Is the Free State Government a legal institution; and is there any necessity for keeping up an illegality? Why, one part of the programme flatly contradicts another part. One part of the ticket contains the names of candidates for State offices, and another part expresses whether or not the voter desires the Territory to be admitted as a State, at a future time, with a certain Constitution—thus directly admitting that Kansas is not a State, and therefore not entitled to a State Government; but at the same time voting for men to carry on the State Government! Surely, there can be nothing more inconsistent! If we talk about Border Ruffianism, Bogus Laws, and all that sort of thing, we should at least attempt to keep our own skirts clear.

Of the Topeka Constitution we have heretofore spoken. We cannot agree, with many, that this Constitution was ever a matter of necessity. It is well known that gross frauds and outrages were committed upon the citizens of Kansas; but at that time, Kansas was not legally entitled to a State Constitution, under the laws of the United States—she had not one-fourth the requisite population—and there was no necessity for a Constitution to which she was not entitled. As to the Constitution itself, it is a very good one, unobjectionable except in several features of little moment; but considering the manner in which it was gotten up, we are opposed to making it a test of the soundness of Free State men, and, to abusing those who do not desire to force it again before Congress. Some thirty to fifty men might now assemble together, and form a Constitution equally as good, and with the same propriety insist upon its acceptance by the people and by Congress. There are laws governing such matters, and laws like that, are things not lightly to be trifled with. As far as Territorial laws are concerned, it may be said that we have none. The people are getting tired of this way of living, and desire a State Government of their own; but it is nonsense to think that Congress will admit Kansas with the Topeka Constitution, at least for four years to come. Then, why continue the agitation of a matter that can result in no good?—The Constitution to be formed by the Delegates recently elected, may be voted down; a new set of Delegates may be chosen; they may meet,

and adopt the Topeka Constitution, and come in with it in that way; but they can never do it, as it now stands.

It is contended that the Free State men are going to take part in the regular October election, and vote for the same candidates who were voted for at the election on the 3d inst.—But, as we understand it, they are to meet at Grasshopper, the latter part of the present month, to decide whether they will participate in the October election or not. Suppose, from some cause or other, they should decide not to do so—would not the Delegate to Congress present himself at Washington, next winter, to create a disturbance, and consume time, in his efforts to obtain his seat, upon the strength of the late election; and would not the members of the Legislature and the State officers continue their operations, as they have heretofore been doing?

The Free State Government has been carried on for several years. The salaries of the officers and employees, the publication of the laws, and a vast amount of printing done, will cost an immense sum of money. Somebody must pay this. We believe scrip has been issued, to defray the expenses, in part, at least. Now, the question arises—when Kansas comes in as a State, under the management of these same men, as she probably will, will not some provision be made to assume the payment of these claims, and redeem this scrip? If so, who will have to pay it? Of course, in addition to the usual heavy taxes to fit out the machinery of a new State Government, the people will also be saddled with the expenses of a body acting under no legal authority, and which has not benefited them in the least. If the people will but look at the matter in a proper light, we opine they will not think the Topeka test and the State Government such wonderful institutions, after all.

The above are our views of Kansas affairs, in full. It may be called lukewarmness to act within the bounds of reason, and to condemn wrong in the Free State, as well as in the Pro-Slavery party; but if this destroys one's claim to be ranked as a Free State man, then we may consider ourselves read, kicked out, or "any way to get out!"

SPLENDID NEW STEAMER.—The new steamer Hesperian has made her first trip from St. Louis to Council Bluffs, and has probably, ere this, started out on her second. We think we may safely say that she is the finest looking, and most splendidly finished boat on the Missouri. She was built expressly for this river, under the superintendence of one who is acquainted with all the peculiarities of the stream. She is light, strong, and one of the swiftest sailing boats in the trade. On her first trip, she landed a large lot of lumber at our wharf. The St. Louis Republican thus speaks of the boat:

"The immense and daily increasing trade of the Missouri river, creates a constant demand for new boats, and before we have done noticing the last one that arrived, we are called upon again by some new candidate for public patronage. The new boat to which we would direct attention is the Hesperian. She was built under the constant supervision of Capt. Kercheval, her commander, who has secured a superior boat for the trade. The first great requisite is strength, the next light draught, and an easy model, all of which she combines in an eminent degree. The hull timbers are all extra fastened, with her planks, especially on the bottom all four and a half inches in thickness. The best of oak was selected, and a most excellent model adopted, which gives her an unusual light draught, as she draws in trim but thirty inches. She was built expressly for the St. Louis and Council Bluffs trade. Her dimensions and capabilities are as follows: Length of hull 210 feet, beam 33 feet, depth of hold six feet, making her measurement equal to 458 tons, giving her a carrying capacity equal to 700 tons. She has two very powerful engines, with cylinders 23 inches in diameter. She has three large boilers, each 44 inches in diameter and 26 feet long, with six flues in each boiler. The cabin of the Hesperian is both neat and comfortable, being one of the very best ever constructed, combining comfort with elegance. The Hesperian was built and furnished by mechanics of Louisville, and is a complete job in every respect, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the trade in which she is intended to run. She is owned by parties in St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and goes out in command of Capt. F. B. Kercheval, a very prudent and clever boatman, with Mr. A. B. Symms in the clerk's office.

The Clerk of the Watosa will accept our thanks, for a copy of the St. Joseph Gazette, containing late news, just before going to press. We were pleased to see that the boat had a heavy freight. This little craft is still entitled to the "horns." Although she laid up half a week for repairs, she has not failed to make her weekly trips. Week before last, she came down hot chased by the Hesperian, a very fast boat, but not equal to the Watosa. Last week, she came up full tilt after the Minnehaha, and, we venture to say, left her far in her wake.

CHARLESTOWN LOT SALE.—Our readers are again referred to the advertisement of the sale of lots at Charlestown, to come off on Tuesday, the 18th inst. Among the numerous towns being built upon the Missouri, in Kansas, Charlestown has perhaps as fair prospects of success as most of them. From all accounts, it must be a desirable location, and one in which an investment at the present time may prove profitable.

"Kansas Affairs."

It would be amusing, if it were not provoking, to read the accounts of "Kansas affairs" to be found in our exchange from the old settlements. To judge from some of those, our Territory is at this moment the theatre of the most terrific political excitement ever heard of, and "worse a-coming." To read the story of the Pro-Slavery papers, this state of terrific commotion is all attributable to the Free State men; to read the story of the Free State papers, the fault belongs entirely to Pro-Slavery men, and is part and parcel of the old effort to make Kansas a Slave State.

This is all sheer nonsense and humbug. There are as few disturbances in this Territory, as in any that has ever been settled, and as to any danger from political differences, either to property or persons, they are no more likely to happen here than elsewhere. If men want a fuss or fight about politics, or about anything else, they can get it in Kansas, about as easily as anywhere; but peaceable and quiet men have no difficulties, no matter how intensely Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery they may be. The time has gone by in this Territory, when a man runs any risk simply on account of political opinions. Whilst he attends to his own business, he is secured from molestation. No sensible man now thinks it possible that Kansas can be made a slave State, and indeed very few of that kind now desire to make it so.

We say again to our friends in the States, that peace in Kansas is secure, and the cool common sense of the people will not permit another difficulty to spring up.—*Squatter Sovereign.*

The above is sound sense, and true, every word of it. But these stories about Kansas, are nothing new. They were circulated by hundreds, throughout the East, one year ago, to make capital for a political party; and because some of the stories were unfortunately true, people were expected to believe all of them. If a street fight occurred, or a difficulty about claim jumping, it was circulated throughout the East, as a Kansas outrage; and those who presumed to doubt any of them, or refused to howl about them, were treated in a manner which, had it been in Kansas, would have been termed the height of Border Ruffianism. The same men are here, sending the same stuff to the East; and these are the men who are stigmatizing every Free State man as a traitor, who will not be led by them, and acquiesce in everything they may see proper to do, no matter how much their sense of right may rebel against it. Kansas is a great place for one to get his eyes open.

PREPARING FOR WAR.—Our Indian neighbors, according to their own accounts, are making preparations for war. The Iowas, Sacs, Pottawatomies, and one or two other tribes, have united against the Sioux, who have been killing some of their people. We learn from some of the Iowas, that the expedition will start out after twenty sleeps, (twenty days,) and will be gone one hundred miles. The time for the expedition to set out, is about at hand. The warriors have been going through the motions, showing how they will shoot, stab, tomahawk and scalp the Sioux; but they have a powerful enemy to contend against, and we fear many of them will come home missing. In the meantime, they are taking freely of a stimulus sometimes called whiskey. We do not know where they get it; as far as we can learn, no person in White Cloud has yet gotten so low as to let them have it—although, in some cases, they have offered a two and a half dollar gold piece for a dram.

A GOOD SIGN.—We learn that one of the Free State Census takers had over 700 signatures to the Topeka Constitution Memorial; and that, out of this large number, but two of the signers could not write their names. What we wish to show by this, is nothing relating to politics, but as a good sign of the intelligent character of the Kansas settlers. Heretofore, the first emigration to new Territories, has been composed mostly of the roughest and most ignorant portion of community; but with Kansas it is entirely different. A person may travel from one end of the Territory to the other, and he will find as much intelligence, in proportion to the population, as in any State of the Union, and a great deal more than in some of them.

In the First Methodist Church of St. Louis, on Sunday evening, July 26th, by Rev. C. E. Parsons, Mr. MORRIS B. JOHNSON, Minister of Middlebury, Pa., to Miss CAROLINE PRINTER, of Sanford, Massachusetts.

The male member of the above happy firm is a type by profession, and is known throughout the Union, by the delightful name of "Cupid," from his striking resemblance to the original pictures of the fabled god of Love. His face may now be seen in numerous Daguerrean Galleries, and in the front part of Ladies' Magazines, as true likenesses of his mythological namesake. Is it any wonder, then, that the tender heart, ruby lips, rosy cheeks, pearly teeth, sparkling eyes, and silken tresses, of maiden fair and young, could not withstand his charms? Long may they wave!

PREPARING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—A call has been issued by J. B. Heaton, Squire of Griffith, Joseph A. Brown, James Watson, and George E. Clayton, as National Democratic Central Committee of Brown County, requesting the Democrats of Brown to meet in their respective Townships, on Saturday, the 15th inst., to appoint Delegates to meet in County Convention, at Claytonville, on Monday, the 17th, to nominate a Democratic County Ticket for the ensuing October election.

THE ELECTIONS.—The returns of the Missouri election continue to come in slowly. Rollins seems to have made a steady gain throughout the State, and there is now but little doubt of his election. A great portion of the Benton Democracy is composed of Germans.—The greater portion of these did not vote; as they would not support Stewart, and could not vote for Rollins, he being an American.

In Nebraska, there were three candidates for Delegate to Congress. Chapman, the present incumbent, appears to stand a fair chance of re-election; although, as far as heard from, the vote is close.

In Kentucky, the Democracy have made almost a clean sweep. Humphrey Marshall and Underwood are the only Americans certainly known to be elected to Congress. Even James B. Clay is elected in the Lexington District. The Legislature is strongly Democratic, and the majority in the State will probably be 10,000.

Elections have also been held in Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas. We have as yet received no returns from them, but think they may all be set down as strongly Democratic.

The following paragraph is not devoid of significance, and may impart information to those who are in search of knowledge bearing upon the subject in question. We find it in the Leavenworth Journal, a Pro-Slavery paper, prefacing a letter from Dr. Stringfellow, who claims that Mr. Ransom is the Democratic, and not the Pro-Slavery candidate for Delegate to Congress from this Territory:

The following communication from Dr. Stringfellow, in relation to Ex-Governor Ransom, we cheerfully publish, although we are unable to discover the difference between the National Democracy and the Pro-Slavery party, as many call themselves, of the present day.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—Mr. Glass, of Oregon, who has the contract for carrying the mail from Whitehead, via Iowa Point, to Archer, in Nebraska, has, we are informed, received orders from the Department, to make White Cloud the terminus of the route. This mail has heretofore passed about a mile west of us, and we received no benefit from it. Mail matter over that route, generally travelled about for a month after it was due, and then had to be brought from Iowa Point by any one who would volunteer to go after it. The new arrangement is a good one.

We notice that some of the papers are making a great flourish over the return to Kansas of the notorious Col. Titus, who flourished here, some time since, until there was nothing more for him to do, when he took his gang and joined the pirate, Walker, in Central America. The murderers having been driven from Central America, we presume Titus is out of work, and has revisited Kansas, in hopes of finding something suited to his taste and ambition. We think Kansas is getting to be a bad place for his business.

SURVEYING.—In another column will be found the Card of Wm. M. Vosburg, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, who has located at this place. He has been for some time past engaged in laying off the town site into lots, but will pay attention to all business in his line. He is a young man of fine qualifications, and we cheerfully recommend him to the public.

LAST FRIDAY.—Last Friday, the 7th inst., was an epoch in the history of White Cloud. On that day, the first organ grinder made his appearance among us, grinding out his music, to the tune of "Pop goes the Weasel," to which an Irishman was dancing, and kicking up a dust generally.

MR. ROY COAL.—An advertisement will be found in another column, of the Mr. Roy Coal Company, who are now prepared to supply any quantity of Coal, of the best quality, to all who may need it. We saw a load of it in our streets this week. It looked like a very good article.

In our column of correspondence will be found what purports to be a sale of lots in "Submergiana City." We do not know where the place is located; but the notice is a rich affair, and if intended as a burlesque, we know of places that it would apply to admirably.

It is said that the pirate, Walker, is going back to Central America, to try his luck there again. As long as fools like him can be found in the United States, to make lions of the cut-throat fillibusters, their outlawry will never cease.

EXCELLED FOR THE CHURCH FOR VOTING FOR BUCHANAN.—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Inquirer contains a full report of the trial, conviction and expulsion from the church of Deacon P. G. Stebbins, of the town of Alpine, in that County. He was the first deacon of the church to which he belonged—the Free Will Baptist, and the charge against him was that he sustained slavery by voting for Buchanan. He was also charged with deception, because, when asked if he was going to vote for liberty or slavery, he said liberty. Stebbins admitted the facts charged, but defended himself by saying that the Democratic ticket, which he did vote, supported the most liberty principles of any ticket now in vogue.

Stocks in many of the Kansas and Nebraska towns are decidedly flat just now. The towns themselves, like the Yankee's real, didn't die, but just kind of gits out.

A Biography of Dr. Kane by Dr. Elder.

Messrs. Child & Peterson announce that they will soon publish a memoir of the late Dr. Kane, by Dr. Wm. Elder. This, to very many persons, on both sides of the Atlantic, must be gratifying news, and the forthcoming work will doubtless be looked for with lively interest. Certainly no nobler subject for biography has been furnished within the present century, and we are glad to think it has been committed to entirely competent hands. The gentleman who has been engaged to prepare the book for the press, is not only able to perform the task with all desirable literary ability, but his rare earnestness of character, and fitness to appreciate fully the importance of the undertaking, afford a guarantee that he will execute it conscientiously, and therefore thoroughly. He has, we learn, been furnished with the necessary materials for his purpose by the family of Dr. Kane, and by Mr. Grinnell, Lady Franklin, and all those who had any available knowledge to contribute. In view, then, of the completeness of the data supplied, and the eminent qualifications of Dr. Elder to make the best possible use of it, we may confidently promise that the biography he is employed upon, will not only possess the absorbing interest which belongs to the events of a very remarkable life, but be invested with that additional charm which the most vigorous and vivacious style of narrative can impart to the heroic incidents of personal history.

As regards the need for such a memoir, there can, we think, be no doubt. Apart from any gratification it may afford the immediate friends and relatives of the deceased, or the curiosity of the age in which he lived and acted out the marvelous career of self-sacrificing adventure, peril and endurance which has won for him a wide and glorious renown among his contemporaries, there is a moral significance in so illustrious a life, which requires that it should be preserved and transmitted for the benefit of posterity.

Highly as we estimate the services that Dr. Kane rendered to science in his explorations, and the probable results to which they may yet lead, and much as we prize the modest, though fascinating and intelligent record he has left of his last expedition, we hold that the chief worth of all he has been and all he has done, consists in the shining example of human character which he has bequeathed to his race everywhere, and the salutary influence which that example may continue to exert on succeeding generations of men. That is the true, the paramount value of all biography that deserves to be written, and we venture to say, that an instance of individual history, comprised within a period of thirty odd years, more deserving of permanent record and better fitted to stir strongly all the springs of virtuous emulation, than that of the young Arctic hero, is not embraced in human annals. The world knows already the prominent events of his later years. It has read in his own simple narrative the scenes of thrilling danger, of severe suffering, and of miraculous fortitude through which he passed in his devoted search for the lost English navigators amid the frozen regions of the pole. But these are but manifestations of character which make it the more important that we should penetrate into and discern the processes and agencies of education which ultimately expanded into and bore such noble fruit. The man, therefore, who, in writing his biography, from the beginning, admits us to a clear, familiar view of the inner life of Dr. Kane—a view of the workings of his soul in its growth towards that heroic breadth and depth of development, that greatness of proportion and generous vigor of tone which were revealed in action and achievement, will perform a work which alone can enable us to understand the admirable character and career which are the subject of it, and make them a luminous guide to others who may aspire to like virtues and like distinction. Dr. Elder, we believe, will endeavor to do this, and our knowledge of his talents and his zeal assures us that he will satisfactorily accomplish his task. Until the volume is issued from the press, the impatience to peruse it will doubtless increase, and we dare to predict, that when received, it will be found one of the most originally written, most interesting, and practically useful memoirs ever given to the public.—*Phil. Evening Journal.*

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, August 6.
The Shawnee Kansas Indians having made their selections and location of 200,000 acres of land in accordance with the treaty between them and the U. States Government, nothing now remains but the approval of the selections by the President, before the residue of the Shawnee lands will be opened to sale and pre-emption, and in view of this condition of things the Commissioner of the General Land Office will shortly issue instructions to the Surveyor General of Kansas to approve the plans and surveys and transmit them to the proper Land Office. The claims of white settlers, who have gone upon these lands, will not be recognized.

The members of the Cabinet at a meeting this morning adopted the order to close their Department to-morrow.

COLUMBIAS, Ohio, August 6.
The Democratic State Convention today, nominated H. B. Payne, of Cleveland, for Governor, on the first ballot. The vote stood, Payne, 187; Ranney, 89; McDowell, 94. W. P. Style, of Hamilton, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the second ballot; Style, 233; Smith, 64; Rex, 41. Whiteman was nominated for Supreme Judge; Morris, of Monroe, was nominated for Treasurer; Rinehart, of Franklin, for Secretary of State, and A. L. Backus, of Lucas, for Board of Public Works.

POLITICS IN TEXAS.—Gen. Houston and H. R. Runnels, candidates for the governorship, are stamping the State. They are assisted by several speakers, and the canvass is very lively, abounding in abusive language and scandalous charges against each other. General Houston proclaims himself a Jackson Democrat.

Rev. Mr. Waldo, late chaplain to Congress, and the oldest living graduate of Yale College, is at New Haven, Conn., and will attend the College commencement next week. He is ninety-five years old.

POOR KANSAS.—The Savannah Republican states that the attendance at a Kansas meeting in that city was so thin that the speaker declined to make an address, although he had made a few remarks on the interests of the South.

Excitement at Leavenworth—Full Particulars.

A Man Murdered—Lynch Law applied by a Mob—Two Men Hung and two more Threatened—Judge Leconte interposes, but to no effect.

A gentleman arrived in this city Sunday, direct from Leavenworth, and reported that a horrid murder had been perpetrated there on Friday evening last. The murdered man's name was Stephens, recently from Kentucky, but who, with a wife and child, had located in Kansas City, this State. He came up to Leavenworth City on Friday, with \$108 about his person, and went into a drinking saloon kept by a fellow named Baines, who, on finding out that he had money, proposed taking a walk to a spring near the river and getting a cool drink of water. Previous to starting, Baines had a parley with two of his clerks—Kingston and Quarles—who were to come up from an opposite direction—make the attack, and rob both him and Stephens. After making this arrangement, Baines and Stephens proceeded to the spring, where they were met by the aforenamed villains, who lay hold of Baines first and robbed him. Baines then made his escape. Stephens was seized, knocked down, robbed and thrown into the river as dead. Baines went up in town, told a couple of men privately what had happened, and that he was fearful that his friend was murdered. The men hastened to the river and found Stephens still alive, with about half of his body out of the river. The men drew him out of the water, Baines assisting. Stephens appeared badly bruised and speechless. Baines despatched the two men after a physician, and remained himself with the dying man, who groaned piteously. For fear that Stephens would come to sufficiently to reveal something, Baines put an end to his life by stabbing him some six or eight times with a bowie knife; so when the men returned, accompanied by the physician, they found Stephens dreadfully butchered and weltering in his blood.

A court of inquest was held over the body of Stephens on Friday night, which lasted until near daylight, when the jury returned a verdict, by which they pronounced the murder to have been committed by the three accomplices above mentioned; who on Saturday morning were arraigned before a justice of the peace, tried, and in default of bail lodged in prison.

In the afternoon the citizens became so much excited that they forced the prison doors open, marched Baines and Quarles out, and proceeded to administer justice out to them, without any further ceremony. Judge Leconte interposed and made a speech, trying to persuade the mob to return the culprits back to prison, and let the law have its course. But the citizens persisted in their course, and swung the two prisoners up. After Baines had hung some ten minutes, he was cut down for dead, but on observing the color coming in his face he was again swung up and let remain until dead.

Kingston had in the meantime been taken to the Fort, and there lodged for safe keeping. The \$108 originally possessed by Stephens had been seen in the hands of a man named Woods, whom a body of men had gone in search of to arrest. It appears that those men already implicated belong to a class of murderers and robbers, who have located in different sections of Kansas and this State.—*St. Joseph Journal, 6th.*

(Special despatch to the New York Daily Times.)
Gen. Harney to Remain in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 19.
The news is confirmed that the President has received a despatch from Governor Walker, of Kansas, that he had issued a proclamation commanding peace, and had sent a large military force to Lawrence to quell disturbances.

Governor Walker is determined to maintain the laws and Constitution at all hazards, and the people will find that he is the man for an emergency. Cool, calm and determined, he possesses great nerve and is of undoubted courage. It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the country that an occasion has occurred to give Governor Walker an opportunity to manifest his courage and ability, and to demonstrate his fixed resolution to carry out his instructions and support to the letter the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. His prompt action will have a great moral effect upon the people, and will no doubt be the means of preventing hereafter all acts which might have a tendency to riot and bloodshed.

In accordance with the express wishes of Governor Walker, Gen. Harney, and a sufficient force of the Dragoons and Light Artillery will be detained at Fort Leavenworth until after the October elections. Col. Albert S. Johnson, of the Second Cavalry, now in Texas, will be ordered to proceed in command of the troops to Utah.

GROCERIES—INDUCEMENTS TO BUY IN ST. JOSEPH.—No circumstance aside more to the inducements held out to country merchants to buy here than the mammoth stocks of Groceries now offered in this city. We have no less than six wholesale, exclusively Grocery Houses in St. Joseph, some of them doing a business of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. These do not include nearly a score of other smaller establishments who deal chiefly in this line. Several new firms have very recently opened in this trade, and we take pleasure in making known to our friends in North Western Missouri, Iowa, and the Territories that they will have varied and inexhaustible stocks from which to make their selections.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

ANTI-HORSE THIEF SOCIETY.—The people living near Canton, Missouri, have formed an anti-Horse Thief Society.—They have elected officers, among which are whipmasters and a hangman. They have suffered greatly from the theft of these desperadoes, who are also very avaricious. The Canton Reporter says:

Over six hundred names of these scoundrels have been obtained, extending from the lakes through Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and into Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota Territories.

POOR KANSAS.—The Savannah Republican states that the attendance at a Kansas meeting in that city was so thin that the speaker declined to make an address, although he had made a few remarks on the interests of the South.